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ALBERTA NEWSLETTER

FIRST RUBBER PLANT

- THE HONEY INDUSTRY
- CZAR'S CEMENT BLOCKS
- SURVEY OF STETTLE



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

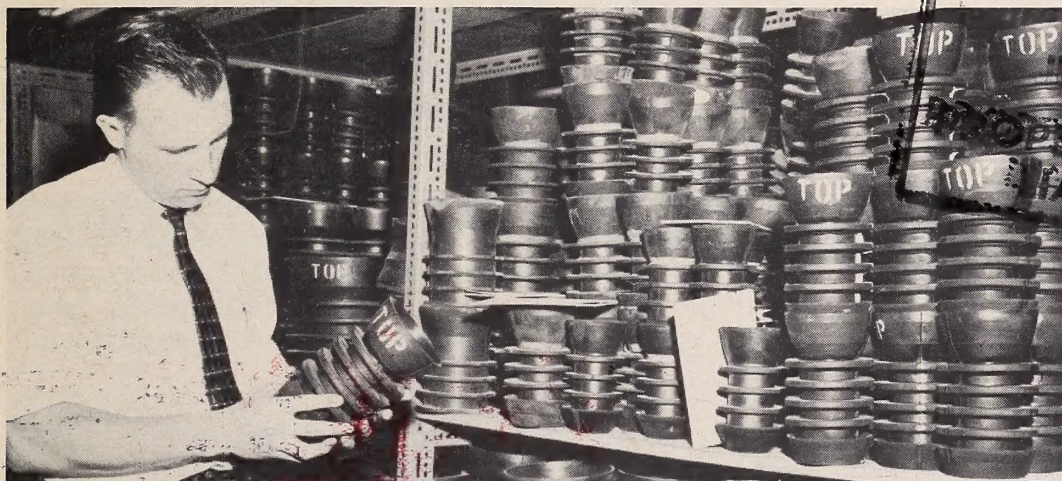
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
HON: A. R. PATRICK, Minister; R. R. MOORE, Deputy Minister; R. MARTLAND, Director

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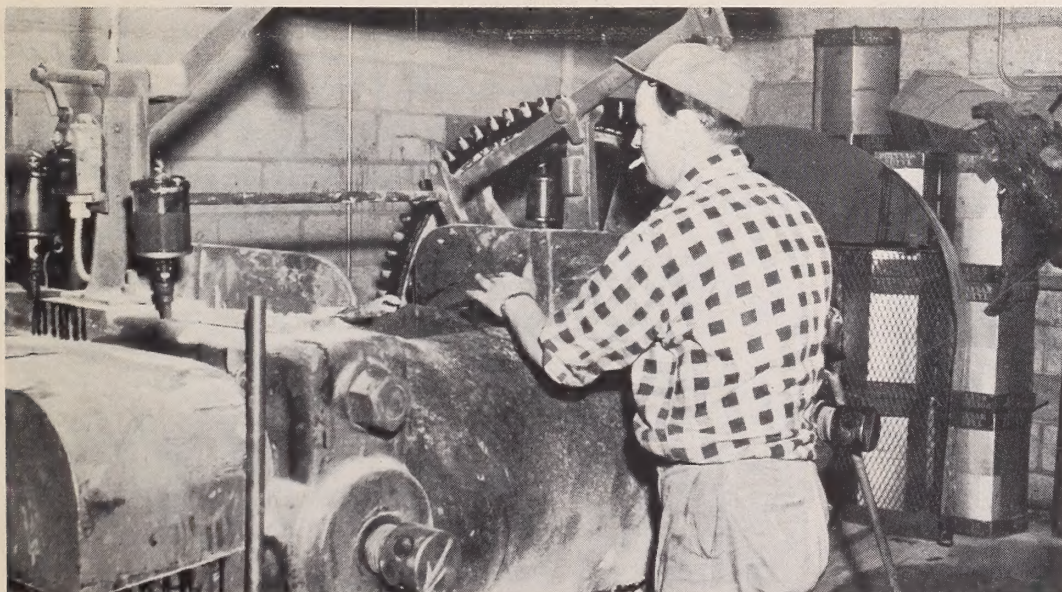
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

JUNE, 1959

INDUSTRIAL RUBBER NOW FABRICATED IN ALBERTA



These insulators are typical of the variety of products capable of manufacture at the plant.



The mixing mill, in which the various components are blended to make the proper type rubber for each product.

Believed to be the only manufacturer of industrial rubber products between Toronto and Vancouver is Continental Rubber Limited, an Alberta company with its plant located in Edmonton. The firm was founded in Alberta in 1957. The first line of industrial rubber products was on the western Canada market four months later.

Natural plantation rubber from the tropics and synthetic rubber from eastern Canada are used in the manufacture of the company's products. Sulphur, carbon black, magnesium oxide and anti-oxidants are added to the base elastomer, either natural or synthetic rubber, to give it the desired qualities. A mixing mill which has two rolls turning against each other and both operating at different speeds to ensure proper blending of raw materials is being used in this process.

The compounded but unvulcanized rubber can be extruded to produce such items as tubing, stripping, gaskets, etc., or can be compression moulded on steam heated hydraulic platen presses. Various types of gaskets can be machine cut or precision moulded to meet specific needs.

Continental Rubber Limited are also equipped to line tanks, pipes, valves and fittings with rubber as protection against corrosive or abrasive liquids and salts.

The \$250,000 plant is located on two acres of land at 9725 - 62nd Avenue. It employs twelve persons with an annual payroll of \$70,000. Between 5,000 and 10,000 pounds of rubber products are manufactured each month.

Fibreboard Plant Utilizes Poplar In Manufacture

Six-foot lengths of white poplar are fed into a high speed three bladed chipper, reducing the log to small two inch chips. From chip to final board trimming takes about seven hours.



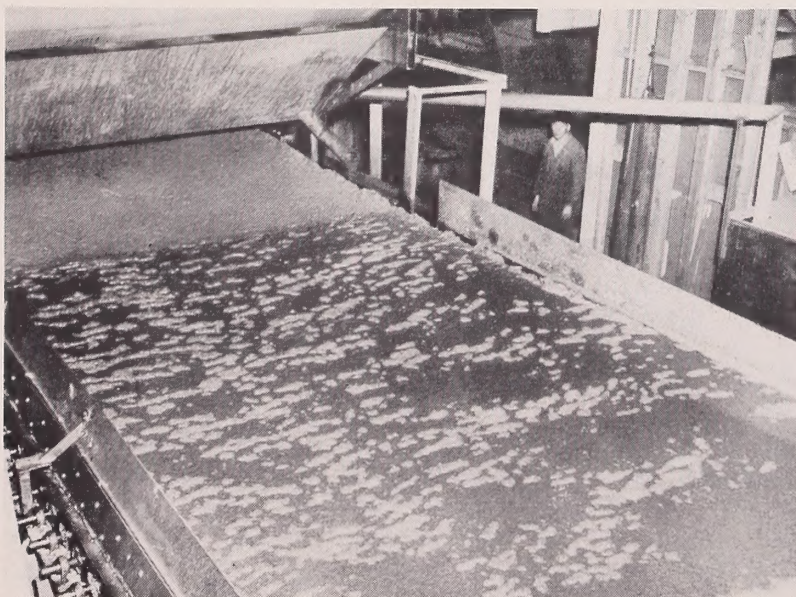
ALBERTA'S first rigid Fibreboard insulation plant, built at Wabamun by Fibreboard Manufacturing Limited, went into operation early in 1959 with an estimated eventual production value of \$1,000,000 annually. Wabamun is located 40 miles west of Edmonton and served by main highways and the Canadian National Railway. Building material markets in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will be served by the new enterprise.

Types of Fibreboard insulation to be produced are described in the building industry as sheathing board, roof insulator and general purpose board. Daily production will approximate 70,000 square feet. About thirty employees will be required.

Principal raw material will be white poplar, about 7,000 cords being required annually. Power requirements will be met by the local utilities, namely Calgary Power Company and Mid-Western Industrial Gas Limited.

Processing from poplar wood to fibreboard in-

Water is screened from the pulp mixture before it enters the presses in the fibreboard plant.

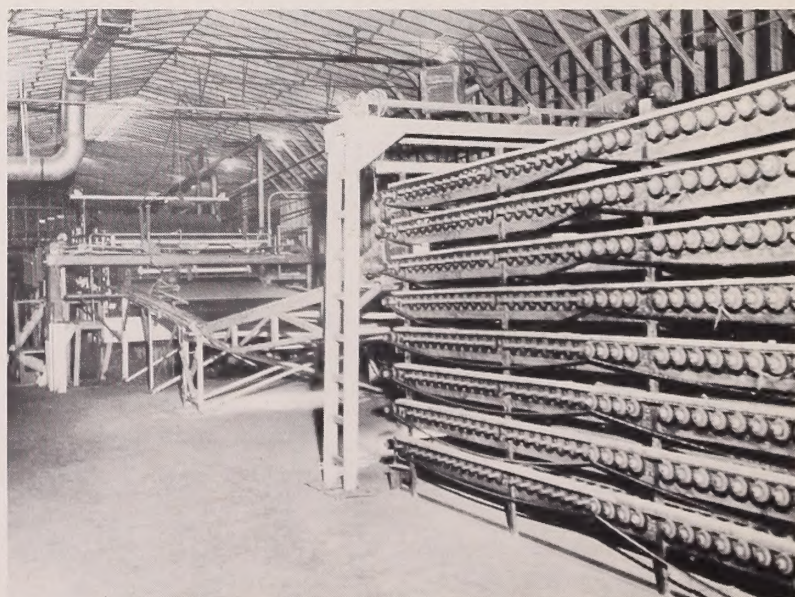


volves a number of stages: Six-foot logs are fed to a chipper which cuts them into chips of about 2" in size which are then screened to remove slivers, etc., and blown into an elevated tank where the poplar chips receive a moderate cooking treatment. The cooked chips pass through several refiners, followed by a system to settle out impurities and screen out coarse fibres. This coarse material is re-circulated through the refiners. Chemical or asphalt water-proofing materials are added in a stock chest to impart water resistance.

The pulp then passes over a forming wire, followed by presses from which it is carried on rollers into a long dryer heated by gas where the board is dried by heat and air circulation. After a 4½ hour drying period, the finished product is trimmed and packed for shipment.

The main plant building is 30 feet wide and 450 feet in length. Two extensions measure 20 feet by 70 feet and 30 feet by 100 feet. An additional grinding room is 40 feet wide and 50 feet long.

A slab of fibreboard on the rollers (centre left) is leaving the presses to be fed through a series of driers. Drying takes four and a half hours.



A large reserve of good gravel and water, found at unusually shallow depth, provides a ready source of raw materials for Czar Block Limited, a new cement block making plant established in 1958 at Czar in east-central Alberta.

The plant is built against the wall of a gravel pit which has virtually no overburden. Gravel is such that little screening and no washing is required. Ample water of good quality is obtained from hand dug well less than 10 feet deep.

Cost of the plant and equipment was approximately \$40,000. The entire plant and much of the equipment was constructed by company staff. Six to eight men are employed, for a payroll of nearly \$600 per week. Production capacity is 2,000 blocks per eight-hour day. The work schedule covers a six-day week and seven-month season. Winter shutdown is mandatory because of the high overhead of heating installations.

Standard height and length of blocks is eight inches by 16 inches, but the width range is four, six,



Location of the plant permits of many economical operational features, including this easy gravel chute loading.

CEMENT BLOCK PLANT SERVES EASTERN ALBERTA



Completed blocks are stockpiled immediately adjacent to heaps of raw gravel prepared for further production.

eight and ten inches. Their rated strength is 1,680 pounds per square inch. The company this year is experimenting with a plastic additive designed to give blocks a smoother surface and other desirable features.

Alberta cement is used and delivered at the rate of approximately 600 bags a week.

Blocks coming from the mixing-casting machine are hand placed on steel racks, also company made, which are moved by tractor for outdoor curing. A special curing kiln is planned for future seasons.

The product has found good market reception among home owners and building contractors. Sales have been made as far east as Unity, Saskatchewan. The main market region is in the Coronation, Wainwright, Daysland and Stettler areas.

2,000,000 Pounds of Honey Marketed Annually



A view of the office and plant of the Alberta Honey Producers Co-op Limited at Edmonton.

Alberta Honey Producers Co-op Limited, a province wide co-operative with plant and headquarters at 10971 - 102nd Street in Edmonton, processes and markets some two million pounds of honey annually. The majority of its member-producers are commercial beekeepers having a yearly production of 5,000 to 20,000 pounds of honey.

Sold under the brand name of Altasweet, the plant's products hold a popular place in the western Canada market. Distribution is made both through food wholesalers and directly to retail chain stores. Sales have been made to points as distant as the Maritimes and California. Mild flavored Alberta honey often is sought for blending with sharper tasting local production in other parts of North America.

Members of the Honey Co-op consign their production each fall to the plant in Edmonton. Bulk containers of five or 46 gallons size are supplied by the plant for shipping. Consignments are held for an indefinite period in a recently completed storage

room. Capacity of the new addition is over two million pounds. Processing from the stockpile is carried on through most of the year.

Consignments from all shippers are blended to obtain a uniform flavor. Handling is done by a filter equipped vat and pipe system, via a steam heated pasteurizer. Capacity of the pasteurizer is about 15,000 pounds in an eight hour day.

Creamed honey, the most popular form for market is packed by the "Dyce Process" which involves seeding the liquid honey with finely granulated honey and temperature control. This assures fine textured honey known to the trade as "creamed" honey because of its creamy smooth granulation. Honey is packed in metal, glass and waxed paper containers with a dust excluding metal lid, in sizes of 12 ozs. to four pounds. A 30 pound container is available for larger eating establishments such as field camps. Liquid honey is produced by a filter press method, this gives honey a sparkling appearance and retards granulation.

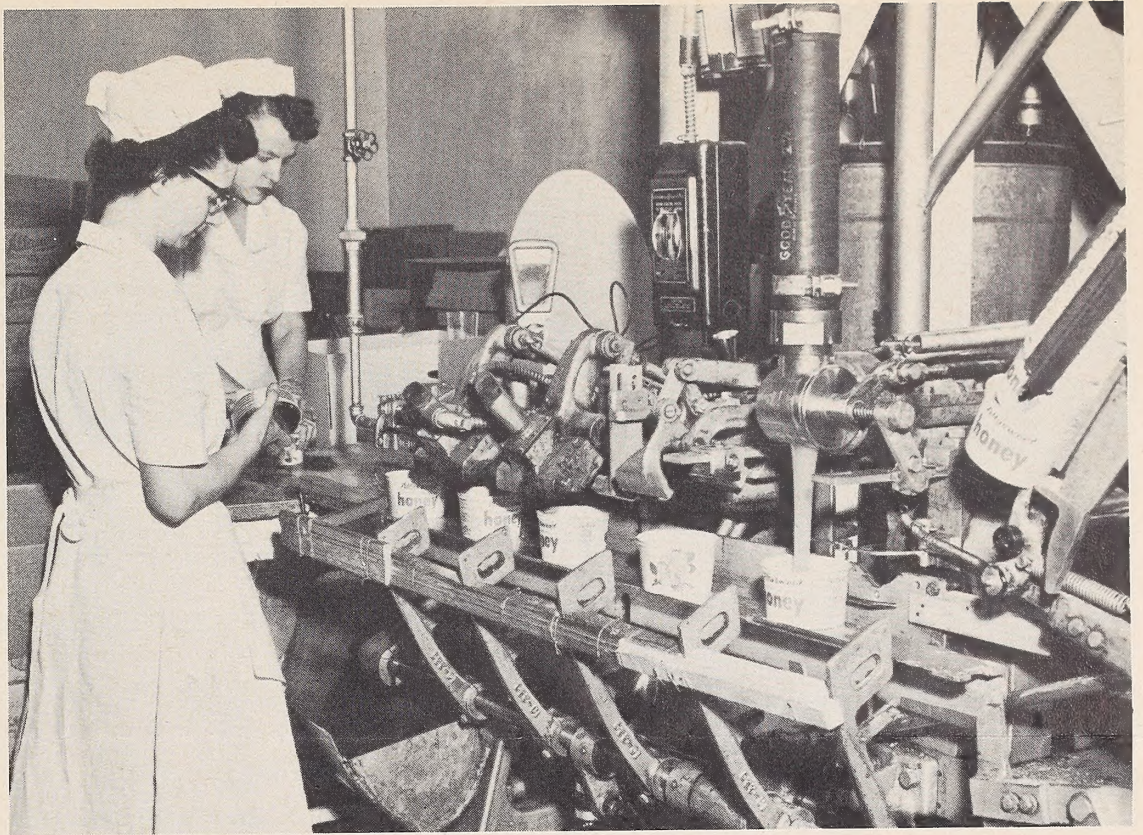
Alberta honey production in 1958 was estimated at 7,574,000 pounds for a value of approximately \$1,136,000. Production of beeswax contributed an additional \$51,000. There were 1,490 registered beekeepers, maintaining a total of 45,900 colonies. Average production of 165 pounds per colony was the highest in the province's history. The average per colony for 12 years prior to 1958 was 113 pounds.

Main areas of commercial beekeeping are Brooks, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton and the Peace River block. The latter area is widely known for idyllic beekeeping conditions and is attracting some apiarists from eastern Canada. Packaged bees, base stock started in the spring from imports, often produce more honey per colony than do wintered bees in other areas of North America.

The plant employs 12 to 15 workers and has a payroll of approximately \$40,000 per year. Purchase of containers from a Calgary firm total over \$60,000 annually, cardboard cartons for shipping are obtained from Edmonton and Calgary producers while glass jars for liquid honey come from Redcliff, Alberta.

Alberta Honey Producers Co-op Limited operates a complete beekeeping supplies section, including packaged bees for spring delivery.

Packaging the honey for retail sale is a process that ensures the purity of the product, and is accomplished at an efficient rate of speed.



Heaps of scratchers lie about the operator attaching them to the circle of metal.

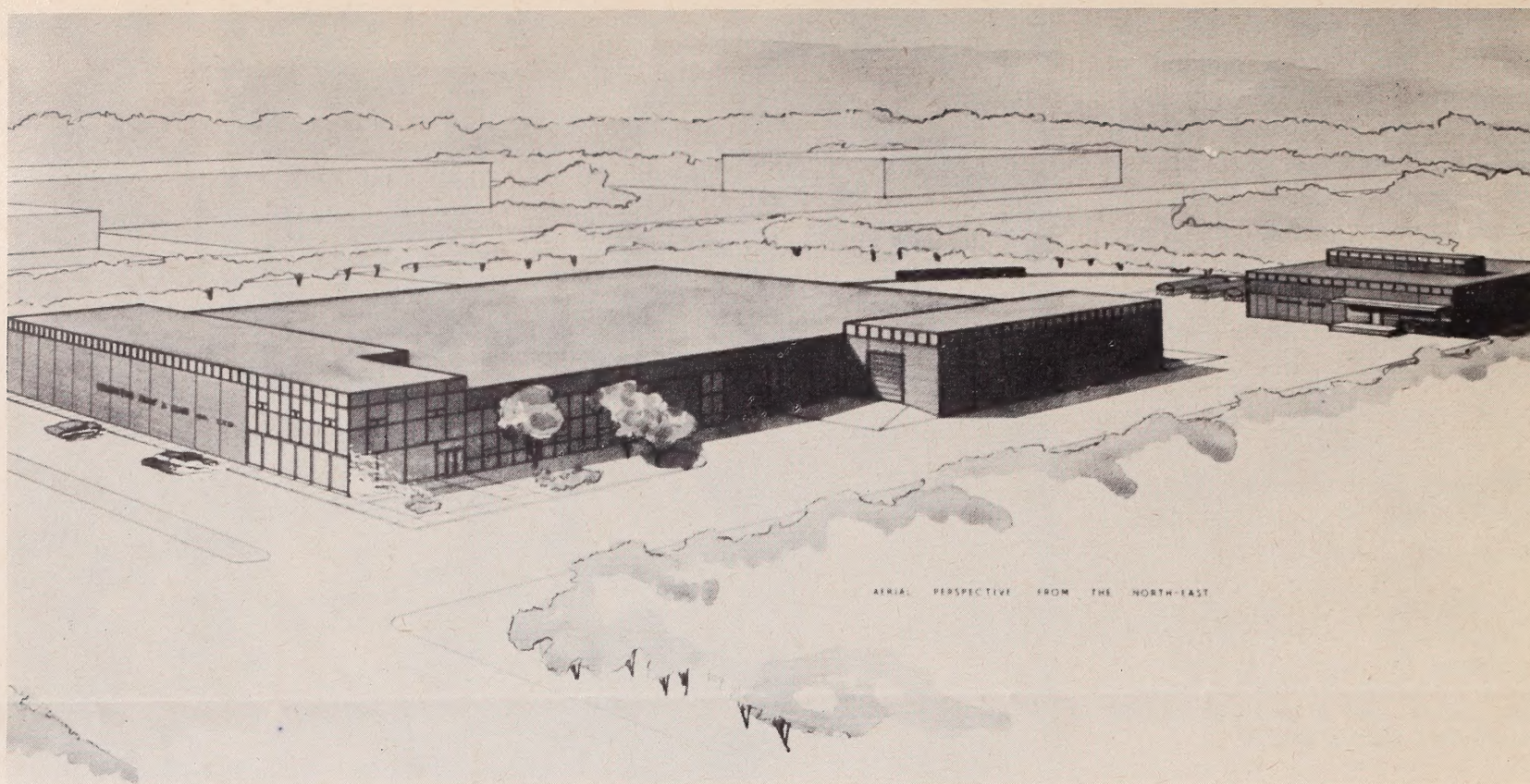
Oilwell Scratchers Now Manufactured In Edmonton Plant

Reversible scratchers and spiral centralizers used by the Western Canada oil industry are produced in Edmonton by the Weatherford Oil Tool Company, Ltd., a Canadian affiliate of the internationally-known Weatherford Oil Tool Company, Inc.

The firm was organized in Alberta in 1948 and acted as a wholesale outlet for imported oil field specialty tools until 1955 when a sub-assembly program was started. Two years later a \$200,000.00 plant was constructed for the Canadian manufacture of the firm's scratchers and centralizers.

The two main products are constructed of steel and are used by the drilling industry to reduce the possibility of failure in well cementing. Spiral centralizers are attached to the outside of the well casing, and by a spring-like action, centre the pipe in irregular sized holes. The reversible scratchers are used to clean the well walls of cuttings and mud to ensure a proper cement bond with the earth's formation.

Products valued at more than one-quarter million dollars are produced annually in the plant, located at 14435 - 116th Avenue, Edmonton. Nine persons are employed at the plant while eight field engineers handle the company's products at various oil fields in Western Canada.



Architect's drawing shows proposed new plant of Edmonton Paint and Glass Company Limited scheduled for construction on eight-acre site at 142nd Street and 121A Avenue. Overall cost of the relocation is estimated at about \$750,000.

ALBERTA PAINT MANUFACTURER EXPANDING TO NEW PLANT

Monarch label paints in some 650 distinct coatings are manufactured by the Edmonton Paint & Glass Company Limited in its downtown Edmonton Plant. Established in 1929, the company is the only paint maker between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Production of about 100,000 gallons a year includes conventional interior and exterior paints, varnishes, stains, shellacs, enamels, primers, undercoats, and industrial finishes. Formulas are developed in the company's own laboratory. Plant operations are geared to a "batch" process, the making of specified quantities of two or three types at a time.

Basic ingredients such as pigments, some solvents, resins, and driers are imported from eastern Canada, the United States and England. The pigments provide body as well as color. Of mineral composition, they require more processing in manufacture than do other ingredients. Resins and oils provide the film. Solvents, the extracts from petroleum and turpentine, provide fluidness for ease in spreading. Driers are composed of catalytic naphthenates which combine with air to hasten drying. Linseed oil used in all exterior paints controls the drying process to assure better adhesion and prevent cracking.

Petroleum solvents are purchased from local refineries. In addition, a few solvents and alcohols

have become available from local plants, Canadian Chemical Company Limited and Alberta Distillers Limited. A considerable amount of linseed oil is purchased each year from a Medicine Hat vegetable oil plant. Metal cans for packaging are bought mainly from a plant at Hamilton, Ontario. Glass jars for marketing shellacs are obtained exclusively from a plant at Redcliff.

Three different types of machines are used for mixing paint ingredients. One is a rotor, pressurized, and operated on the principle of centrifugal force. Another is a large vat, filled with steel balls and revolved slowly to grind solids into small particles. The process may take up to 48 hours. The third unit is an open flow bucket which feeds into closely set steel rollers for pulverization.

The paint making plant employs a full time staff with an annual payroll of \$45,000.

Company products are distributed to exclusive retail outlets in Alberta.

A complete glass-metal frame fabrication section and a building supplies division are major components of the company. Distributing warehouses are maintained in Calgary and Regina to supplement distribution of their various products in these centres.

The firm is located at 10049 - 105 Street.

TOWN OF STETTLER

Location: Section 8-39-19 W4, 51 miles east of Lacombe on Highway No. 12, and on the CNR, CPR and Highway No. 56.

Altitude: 2,698 feet.

Temperature: Mean summer, 50 degrees; mean winter, 19 degrees; yearly average, 35 degrees.

Rainfall: Annual average rainfall, 12 inches; average annual snowfall, 48.3 inches; average annual precipitation, 16.83 inches.

Geology: The rocks underlying the glacial deposits of this area are sandstones and shales of the Upper Cretaceous age. Coal bearing sediments are found.

Soil: Stettler lies within a narrow strip of shallow black soil. To the west is the black soil area and to the east, the dark brown soil area. The soils are fairly well supplied with nitrogen and organic matter. Wheat is the principal crop grown.

History: The town was named after Carl Stettler, an early settler. The townsite was established in 1905 when the CPR reached the site. It was erected a village in June of 1906 and a town in November of the same year. First meeting of the Stettler Board of Trade was held in 1906 and the first issue of the Stettler Independent, a weekly, came off the press the same year. Educational classes were started in 1906. First hospital was opened in 1909. Oil was discovered at a site six miles southwest of the community in 1949.

Living Conditions: Stettler is a thriving town within the southern limits of Alberta's parkland region and the focal point of the Stettler oil fields. It is a health, education and judicial centre. The town and district are well wooded with spruce, poplar and balm of Gilead trees. Summer resorts where fishing, boating and swimming can be enjoyed are not far away.

Administration: The town is governed by a mayor, elected for a two year term, and six councillors, two elected each year for a three year term. A town manager carries out the policy set by council.

Law Enforcement: There is a court house with resident police magistrate and an RCMP detachment of four constables.

Building Regulations: A zoning bylaw is enforced. Electrical, sanitary and natural gas installations must conform to provincial regulations.

Fire Protection: A volunteer fire brigade of 16 citizens has at its disposal adequate equipment to ensure efficient fire protection.

Population: Trading area population, 1956 census, 24,914. Town population, 3,359.



← STETTLER,
ALBERTA

Tax Structure: Mill rate in 1958 was 69 mills made up of 30 municipal, 29 school, five hospital, and five chronic hospital. Assessment was \$5,093,970 based on land, 100 percent of value, \$796,650; improvements, 100 percent fair value, \$3,338,798; business, floor space basic, \$790,852; electric light and power, \$160,500, and farm lands, \$7,180.

Area: Town, 955 acres; parks, 34.08 acres; streets, 244 acres. There are 23.4 miles of streets and lanes and 24,000 feet of cement sidewalks.

Sewer and Water Mains: Sanitary sewers, 9.6 miles; water mains, 11.9 miles.

Power: Three phase 60 cycle power is supplied by Canadian Utilities Ltd. A generating plant capable of producing 128,000 kilowatts is located 35 miles northeast of the town. Domestic minimum rate is \$1.25 per month with a demand charge of fifty cents per month. First 25 kwh are charged at the rate of six cents per kwh; next 100 kwh at three cents per kwh, and balance at two cents per kwh. Special commercial and power service rates are available.

Water: Water is obtained from 10 wells of an average depth of 70 feet. Minimum monthly bill with consumption up to 3,000 gallons is \$2.50.

Natural Gas: Is supplied by Plains Western Gas and Electric Company from wells located in two fields near the town. First 2 mcf, \$2.50; 2-30 mcf, \$.53 per mcf; 30-100 mcf, \$.51 per mcf; 100 to 200 mcf, \$.48 per mcf; all over 200 mcf, \$.45 per mcf.

Fuel: L.P. gas is available at \$6.50 per 100 pound cylinders or 16 cents per gallon in bulk. Diesel fuel is available at 18.8 cents per gallon. Coal is available at prices ranging from \$8.25 to \$12.50 per ton.

Local Resources: Sand and gravel, straw, cereal grains, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, honey, oil and natural gas.

Government Offices: Federal: RCMP detachment, post office, VLA office, militia group. Provincial: Court house with magistrate, liquor store, treasury branch, AGT, road machinery maintenance depot, school superintendent, district agriculturist and home economist, public health unit. Municipal: Town Office housing secretary-treasurer and town manager offices, fire hall, community hall, rest rooms, municipal library, County of Stettler offices, hospital district.

Health Services: The municipal hospital has 56 beds and 12 bassinets. Ward rates are \$1.60 per day for Canadian residents and \$10.50 per day for non-residents. There is a group medical centre with seven physicians and surgeons where medical insurance may be purchased by contract. There are three dentists, a dental laboratory, three chiropractors, three drug stores and two optometrists. A provincial public health unit has its headquarters in Stettler.

Professional and Personal Services: Auditors and accountants, 1; barristers and lawyers, 3; beauty parlors, 3; barber shops, 3; dental mechanics, 1; watch repair, 2; funeral directors, 1; ambulance, 1; veterinarian, 1; shoe repair, 2; photographer, 1.

Transportation: CPR, Lacombe to Coronation Branch; CNR, Edmonton-Calgary Branch; Cardinal Bus Lines, daily trucking service.

Communications: Weekly newspaper, CP Telegraphs, CN Telegraphs, AGT, post office, radio station CFCW at Camrose and Stettler.

Financial Facilities: Treasury Branch, Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada.

Hotels: Stettler Hotel, Royal Hotel.

Tourist Camps: Stettler Motel, Trailer Camp with 56 trailer sites.

Churches: Anglican, Baptist, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, Church of the Nazarene, United, Pentecostal Assembly, and Seventh Day Adventists.

Lodges: Elks, I.O.O.F., Masonic, O.R.P., Rebekahs, Eastern Star, Knights of Columbus, Orange Lodge.

Service Clubs: Lions, Rotary, Kinsmen, Canadian Legion, I.O.D.E., Catholic Women's League, Women's Institute, Legion Ladies' Auxiliary, Hospital Ladies' Aid.

Societies and Associations: Red Cross, Fish and Game, Old Timers, Needle Craft, Athletic, Oil Wives' Club, Stampede Association, golf club, curling club, hockey club, baseball club, Board of Trade, agricultural society, horticultural society, Ministerial association.

Schools: The school population in Stettler is centralized in one composite school-plan with four sections: senior high, junior high, and two elementary. Excellent provision has been made for physical education, recreational activities, musical and drama productions in two large auditoriums. All subjects are taught from grades 1 to 12.

There is one business college and private teachers are available for musical training.

Theatres and Halls: Ample facilities are provided by two theatres, three halls and two school auditoriums.

Cultural Activities: A municipal library of 500 members is supported by the town and provincial government. Annual events include an ice carnival, drama show, music festival and recitals. An active recreation commission with a full time director and two assistants directs and encourages cultural activities in the town.

Youth Activities: Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Catholic Youth, Army Cadets, C.G.I.T., Anglican Girls' Auxiliary, Brownies.

Sports: A covered hockey, skating and curling rink provides ample opportunity for winter recreation. There is a wading pool, fair grounds and several playgrounds for children. Golf, baseball, softball, tennis, hockey, basketball, badminton and bowling are popular.

Fairs: Stettler Stampede, annual; Central Alberta Track Meet, annual.

Historical Sites: Tail Creek townsite, now deserted, about 15 miles west of town.

Co-operatives: Co-op bulk oil, general store and locker plant; Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers, Alberta Poultry Producers.

Trading Area: Bounded on the north by Meeting Creek, on the south by Scollard, on the west by Alix, on the east by the Saskatchewan border.

Industrial Development: Stettler is the centre of a thriving mixed farming district and a rapidly expanding oil and gas field. Oil was discovered in the vicinity in 1949. A year later, proven reserves were estimated at 150 million barrels. There are now 604 producing wells in the district. Residential and industrial sites with trackage are available and can be served with all utilities.

For further information about Stettler
write

**TOWN MANAGER,
TOWN OF STETTLER,
Stettler, Alberta**

or

**Director of Industrial Development
Legislative Building
Edmonton, Alberta**